MACHEN AND HIS WAYS

MAN OF IRON NERVE AND WONDER-FUL SELF-POSSESSION.

Scene During His Arraignment on the Charge of Accepting Bribes from Contractors.

CRITICISM

PUT WOMEN IN THE BEST POSITIONS IN HIS OFFICE.

His Friends of Opinion He Is the Victime of Persecution-Secretary of War Root's Humor.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. WASHINGTON, June 6 .- "Do you tell us, your friends, August W. Machen, that you

This query, put to Machen shortly after his arraignment before a United States commissioner on a charge of bribery, was delivered in a most dramatic manner, and with an emphasis that left no doubt as to the intense emotion under which the questioner labored. With his massive frame quivering with suppressed excitement and the consciousness that the fact would soon be heralded far and wide that he was charged with bribery, humiliated and humbled, Machen replied feebly that he was innocent, and he made a pitiful plea that his friends suspend judgment until he had a full hearing before a court of law. "Then," said his friend, who still retained faith in

the man, in tones that arrested the atten-

tion of every one in the room, "be firm and

remember who was crucified eighteen hun-

dred years ago." The scene had all the settings of a melodrama. It made a strong impression on every one present. Machen, the man of iron nerve, self-possessed in the face of grave accusations, maintaining his composure during many months of scathing criticism and searching inquiry into his official record, the man who threatened to undo his enemies and return to the service with a brass band, vindicated and triumphant over his pursuers, met his friends after the arrest, crushed in spirit, his mind agitated by a fear-possibly a consciousness of guilt, or of an injustice based upon circumstantial evidence which presented to his imagination disgrace and long years of penal servi-

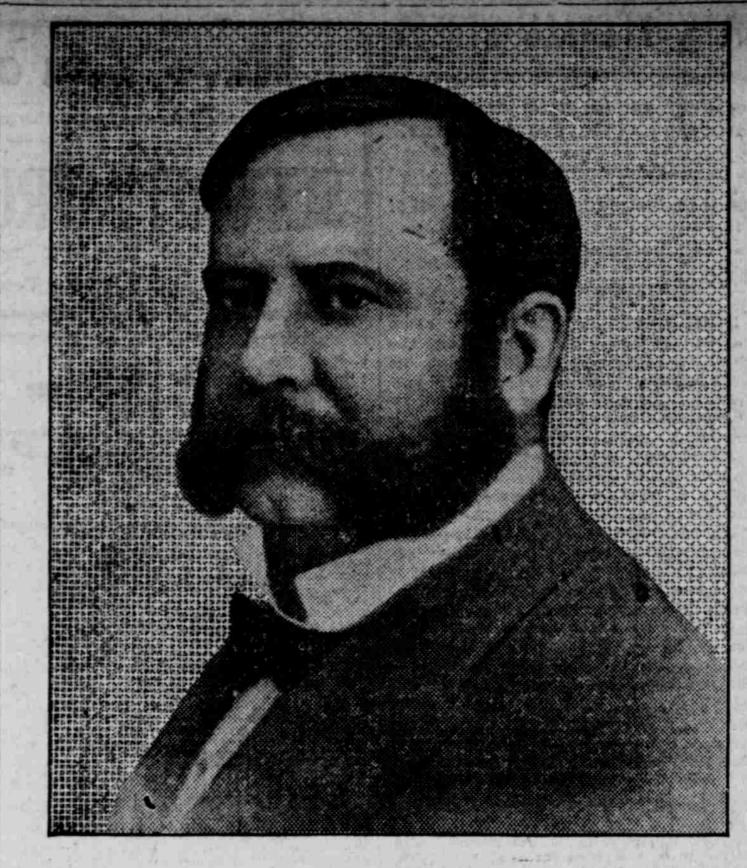
Those who met Machen in official intercourse, up to his suspension and after it, marvel at the audacity he manifested in inviting a scrutiny of his affairs, and are lost in wonder, on reflection, with the conviction he so repeatedly expressed that he would be given a clean bill of health, his accusers humiliated and driven in disgrace from the service of the government. He bore every semblance of an innocent man. He remained in the service until suspended by Postmaster General Payne, serene, apconfident, and at times unconcerned, defiant, and every ready to cross swords with those who questioned his official integrity. Whether he is innocent, or whether he felt confident that his trail was covered beyond detection, remains to be seen. His innocence or guilt will be determined by a court of law. Whatever the outcome, Machen will long be remembered for his achievements in the Postoffice Department, his wonderful self-possession while under fire, his faculty for making strong friendships, as a man of iron nerve and as a distinguished disciple of the late Baron Munchausen. Machen's case has not yet been tried in a court of justice. The postal officials have no doubt of their ability to establish his guilt.

x x x The disclosure of Machen's alleged wrongdoing came like a thunderbolt out of a cloudless sky. He had the confidence of the employ of the government. He ran his bureau to suit himself, and this unlimited authority probably led to his downfall.

Machen's ability as an organizer is generally recognized by those who are familiar with the development and growth of rural free delivery. He it was who first recognized the great possibilities of mail delivery to the rural sections. He had faith in such a service even when his superior officers refused to put into effect experiments authorized by Congress. Rural free delivery now promises to become one of the most popular branches of the United States postal service. Machen is entitled to the credit of the present system, and the reputation he made as an organizer and executive would undoubtedly have brought offers to him in private enterprise if it had not been for his fall from grace.

for public criticism is shown in his policy | posed to do effective work in behalf of "Poor of continually selecting women as clerks notwithstanding the protests of members settlement with a tribe in the Southwest of Congress and his superior officers. Men | under a law which authorizes a payment to got very little opportunity for advancement under his administration of the free | shall be withheld to reimburse persons who delivery service. He preferred women as | are said to have performed "legal and other clerks, and selected men only when he could not secure women. The most imdesks in his office were held by a woman. She receives a salary of \$1,800 the office who get like compensation, and two or three each of whom receive \$1,600. and several at \$1,400 and \$1,300. Machen always explained that women were more efficient, that they attended to business that they were more industrious, and that they were more amendable to discipline than men. He was constantly criticised preference for women as clerks. but he paid no attention to it and continued to add them to his force. Other reasons are now given to explain his policy To prove his assertion of the danger at in this respect. One of them is that he was jealous of his authority, and that he would not have any man around him who everywhere should size up the true drift showed a disposition to learn the details of free delivery administration. Another reason, purely speculative, based upon recent developments, is that he feared that men might detect a "graft," where it further that the policy of the government would be overlooked by a woman.

XXX Secretary Root, of the War Department, is a cold, austere official, without any of party in power. The membership of all the qualities that make men popular among prominent and important commissions, he would seem to give the lie to this notable | the sole object in view of stopping progress characteristic of the secretary of war. If if it interferes with the plans of the leaders, they are true Mr. Root must be numbered | "Members of Congress assert that there among the public men who have a keen is little ground for the alarmist views exappreciation of humor. Governor Taft, of pressed by Mr. McCall. They concede that



W. A. NORTHCOTT

Lieutenant Governor of Illinois and Head Consul of the Modern Woodmen

Lieut. Gov. W. A. Northcott, of Illinois, who is also the head consul of the Modern Woodmen of America, says that, at the national Woodmen convention to be held in this city beginning June 16, a change in the society's rates of assessment will surely be authorized by the delegates. Mr. Northcott talked with a Journal representative at his office in Greenville, Ill., yesterday. He said: "At the last national Woodmen convention a resolution was unanimously adopted providing for the appointment of a committee of five to prepare and submit to the membership of the society a plan of rate revision, the idea being that the present rates of assessment were, and are, not sufficient to guarantee the society's perpetuity. The committee was appointed and submitted its plan in January, 1902. This plan was submitted to the membership in February, 1902, and since that time the members have been debating the proposition. At the Woodmen state convention held May 6, at which were selected the delegates to the Indianapolis national convention, the proposition to readjust carried by a large majority, although the particular plan favored by the committee was not very largely indorsed. I should say that more than 75 per cent. of the delegates to the Indianapolis convention will come prepared to favor a change in our present rates of assessment. The question will be disposed of at Indianapolis according to the theory and practices of our representative system of government. I have always favored rates of assessment high enough to insure the payment of every benefit certificate held by every member of the society, at its maturity, and I am quite happy in believing that our next national convention will indorse my position in this respect. The delegates to the Indianapolis convention will comprise the ablest members of the society. The agitation of the past year has brought these men to the front. This change in our rates to be made at Indianapolis will be better understood and more fully appreciated in years to come than at the present time, although, as I have stated, the majority of our members favor a change now. The change will mean that our society will continue to hold its place in the front rank of fraternal insurance organizations. We now have more policy holders than any life insurance company in the United States, either fraternal or regular. After the Indianapolis convention we will be able to furnish the soundest and cheapest life insurance of any society or company in existence. Of this I am certain."

of Mr. Root. Governor Taft is a genial gentleman, and tips the scales at about 250 rival there wired Secretary Root as foltwenty-five miles to an altitude of 5,000 feet. Condition greatly improved." The secretary cabled the reply, "That's good, but how is the horse." There is another almost as good. Plans were making for the designs on the new Philippine currency. Portraits of a number of men were suggested, among them George Washington, Thomas Jefferson and William McKinley. Mr. Root suggested that a portrait of the President be put on one of them. Colonel Edwards, who had charge of the designs, said: "Well, that would be all right, but it is the custom to use the portraits of men who are dead." "Then why not use a portrait of Bryan," was the

The possibilities of redeeming great wastes of land by irrigation is strikingly shown by experiments in Texas. The United States Geological Survey issues an interesting bulletin, showing the success of rice culture the postmaster general, senators and rep- in Texas following the establishment of a resentatives and men high in social and comprehensive system of irrigation. Rice commercial circles. He was believed to be was first raised in Texas in 1862, during the the victim of petty persecution, inspired, as | civil war, but in a small way, and for local he himself expressed it, by jealousy. Ac- and not commercial use. For thirty years cepting his view of the case he was assured | the industry was confined to small patches of strong support, and if nothing more located in wet places or in swamps, and than minor irregularities had been devel- was intrusted more to Providence than to oped in his conduct of the free delivery science. The cultivation of rice by irrigaservice Machen would have been a hard tion began in 1892, and developed rapidly. few weeks ago and decided upon a comdislodge. For a long time he has | Rice land is no longer confined to swamps, | prehensive plan to govern the next Con been one of the most powerful officials in but on the low flat prairies dikes are thrown | gress. It was decided that Congress should 120,000 gallons a minute, located on some fresh-water source, raise the water into a flume, that conveys it in turn to the canal, that carries it to the rice farm, which may comprise from 100 to 15,000 acres. In ten years the rice area in Texas has extended itself along the gulf coast from Orange to Brownsville, on the Rio Grande. The acreage in 1901 was 125,000 acres. In 1902 more than 180,000 acres were under cultivation, and the acreage bids fair to reach 250,000

While the secretary of the interior refuses to recognize shyster lawyers who in years gone by have fleeced the poor red man to a finish in his dealings with the government, Congress goes merrily along making The indifference that Machen always had appropriations for lobbyists who are sup-Lo." The government is now making a the Reds with the proviso a certain sum service for the Indians." In many of these cases the reimbursement provided is meritorious, but in others it has been demon-His chief clerk, still in office, is strated that the Indians have been swindled. That this is true is shown by the There are at least two women in fact that the authorities are not very careful in approving contracts calling for legal service on behalf of the Indians before Congress and the departments in Washington.

Samuel W. McCall, a Republican representative from Massachusetts, recently declared that the United States Senate is a menace to the country, and he made an effort to prove the great danger that he alleged confronted the government because of the power and influence of the Senate. hand Mr. McCall cited the case of the republic of Venine. He insisted that people of things, ac, he said, we are now really the most undemocratic government of the globe because of the great and growing power of the Senate. Mr. McCall charged is formulated by a small ring, composed usually of prominent members of the Senate who stand close to the leaders of the their fellows. Two incidents are told which | declared, is chosen from the Senate with

the Philippine commission, has been in the Senate is very potential in national legpoor health for some time, and naturally | islation, and that it frequently has its own his condition excited interest on the part | way. But the blame is placed on the House. It is a noteworthy fact that the Senate is very stubborn and determined in pounds. He went into the mountain dis- its manner of doing business, and that on tricts of Benguet, and shortly after his ar- all important questions it usually wins out in conference or effects a compromise to lows: "Stood trip well. Rode horseback its own liking. But there may be a changed order of things in the next House of Representatives. Joseph G. Cannon, destined to be speaker, is very jealous of the rights and prerogatives of the House. During the closing days of the last Congress he threw a defi at the Senate. He will be surrounded by men who have ever been watchful of the Senate when that body showed a disposition to encroach upon the preserves of the House. James A. Tawney, of Minnesota, who is expected to be in the Cannon cabinet, was one of the first members to file an objection to the assumption of the Senate that it had the authority to ratify the Cuban treaty and make it effective without concurrent action by the House. The Senate held that it had this authority, and that it did not violate that provision of the Constitution as to revenue legislation originating in the House. But the Senate did not act in accordance with the right it assumed. Before the Cuban

acted by the House. It is expected that there will be some in teresting spats between the House and Senate in the next Congress. Already there are indications of trouble. A friend of the next speaker said in discussing the matter: "The public prints tell us that two or three senators met at Virginia Hot Springs a up by the plow around practically level adjourn in May, that the tariff should not areas, into which ditches or canals lead be disturbed, that a financial bill would from a huge main canal from 80 to 120 feet | be passed, etc. This is the information that wide. Powerful pumps, with capacities of | we get from the press reports. Now it seems to me that these senators should have taken some members of the House into their confidence when they met to discuss the business of the next Congress, and it is altogether probable that Mr. Cannon and the Republican membership of the House will have something to say about the subject next fall. Mr. Cannon has ideas of his own with reference to financial legislation, and it would be well for the senators to consult him before they make any promises to the country. I anticipate an interesting time at the next session."

treaty became operative the necessary leg-

islation affecting the revenues will be en-

Threescore and Ten. The best of life went long ago From me; it was not much at best; Only the love that young hearts know, The dear unrest. Back on my past, through gathering tears Once more I cast my eyes, and see Bright shapes that in my better years Surrounded me! They left me here, they left me there, Went down dark pathways, one by one-The wise, the great, the young, the fair; And I go on! And, bad or good,

The old allotted years of men

I have endured as best I could,

J. E. M.

-Richard Henry Stoddard.

DIRECTIONS TO EXPERIMENTERS. Secretary Wilson wishes the farmers who desire to take advantage of the offer of the department to supply the basis for silk culture to become familiar with the work of propagating before the receipt of the

is the best means of ventilation.

"Eight or ten days before introducing the worms into their quarters all the shelves and implements should be washed in a solution of chloride of lime, or in solution of sulphate of copper. When everything is in order-tools, perforated paper, material for the worms to spin their cocoons on, etc., each in its own room-close the doors and windows as tightly as possible and fumigate the rooms with sulphur. Twenty-four hours after the fumigation the floors should be washed with a solution of chloride of lime or sulphate of copper and the walls should be whitewashed with lime.

THEY GROW RAPIDLY. "The worms from one ounce of eggs should cover at birth one square yard. Doubling this space on the fourth day, they would require two yards square, and at their change of beds after molting, four square yards. The more space that is accorded to the worms in their first stages the more robust they will be, and if the space can be tripled instead of doubled, so much the better.

spinning place, even when the rearing has |

TO ENCOURAGE THE WORK.

Will Supply Worms and Give Dfreetions for Care to All Who Wish to Experiment.

WASHINGTON, June 5.-The genial secretary of agricultural, or "Farmer" Wilson as he is familiarly known to his large constituency, has determined that every person in the United States who

cares to do so can indulge in silk culture

at the expense of Uncle Samuel, who each

year furnishes to his nephews and nieces throughout this broad land seeds a plenty and in great variety for planting their gardens with flowers and vegetables. Through Dr. L. O. Howard, chief of the division of entomology of the Agricultural Department, Secretary Wilson has conducted a thorough investigation of the silk industry of the world and the result

has proved very clearly to him that silk

can be raised to advantage on the farms

of the United States and he, is determined to try the experiment on a large scale. To this end the breeding of silk worms for distribution to those who cared to ask for them and who promised to engage in the industry on a small or even a large scale was begun some time ago under Dr. Howard's direction, in a special building, at the Agricultural Department in this city. The breeding experiment has been found to be a great success and there are new thousands of the wriggling worms almost in condition for propagating purposes. No worms will be sent out until the first of September, when it is expected that at the rate of increase now shown there will be millions for distribution to such as care to ask for them and who demonstrate satisfactorily to the department that the worms will receive proper care and

Secretary Wilson in speaking of his proposed plan said: "Silk culture requires a smaller outlay of capital than almost any other industry. The net gain the first year may pay for an outfit which will last for many years. The following articles are indispensable in going into the industry

Some very light movable shelves, open to air, for the first ages; and for the preceding ages latticed shelves about 31/2 feet wide, and stands to support them; unsized ordinary wrapping paper and newspapers to cover the shelves: a small ladder, if necessary, to reach high shelves; small trays to remove worms, knives to cut leaves and baskets to distribute them, coarse tulle and nets or perforated paper for changing beds and equalizing the worms; a supply of brush, straw or shavings to construct the spinning place; a thermometer.

Wire, twine, laths or canes are suitable for the lattice work of the shelves. Make the space between the shelves about fourteen inches. If possible, do not arrange the shelves along the wall and allow a good passage between the tiers of shelves.

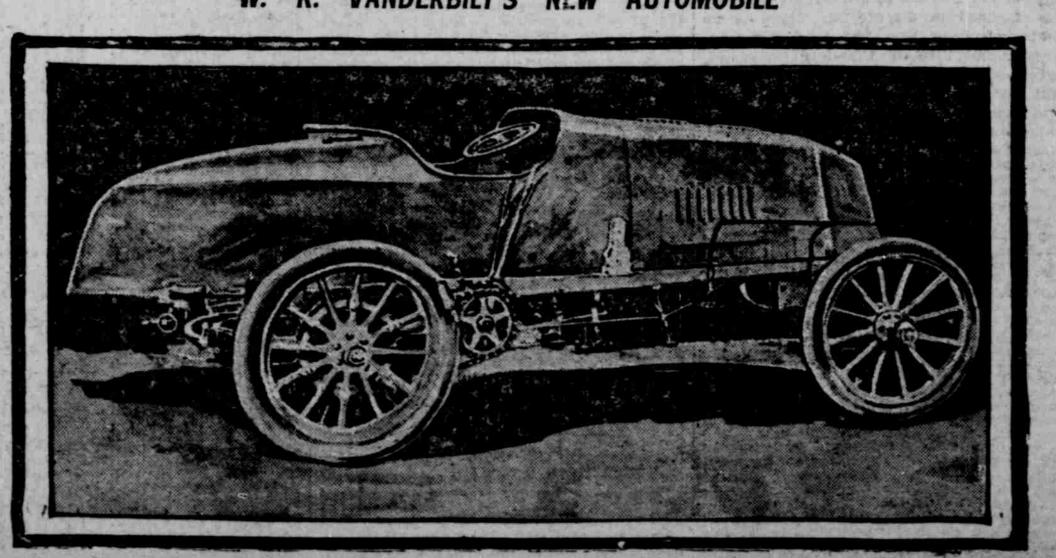
worms. For this purpose he says:

"The place chosen for a rearing should be relatively high, and not exposed to malaria or bad odors, and mulberry trees should grow around it. Any room that can be properly heated and ventilated will answer the purpose. An open fireplace is the best means of heating, but is expensive, as much of the heat is lost. Hot water pipes, such as are used to heat a greenhouse, are rows, about 16 inches apart. If the worms good for a building especially built for silkworm rearing. Iron stoves should not be used, unless placed in an adjoining room with communicating pipes. Never employ

"The domesticated worm should be surrounded continually by pure air. Hence, it is evident that the quantity of vitiated air which should be expelled from the room requires the introduction of a large quantity of fresh air. For this, a double system of ventilation is necessary, which may be obtained by double openings in the windows, to allow the heated bad air to pass out above and the cool, fresh air to come in below. To renew the air in every part of the room and to avoid a single and often violent current there should be more than one window. An open fireplace

"Having adopted hours for feeding, these should be adhered to throughout the rearing. When four meals are given, the best hours are 5 to 6 a. m., 10 to noon, 3 to 6 p. m. and 9 to 11 p. m. "A considerable loss may occur in the

W. K. VANDERBILT'S NEW AUTOMOBILE



Mr. Vanderbilt's new automobile is the latest type of the French racing machine. It was entered for the Paris-Madrid race, but was withdrawn owing to an accident.

Gigantic June Sale!

Tailor-Made Suits and Skirts

O-MORROW MORNING at 8 o'clock begins that interesting annual event looked forward to by the ladies of Indianapolis and vicinity, who know that Besten & Langen never carry over a single garment from one season to another, and therefore fully realize what this sale means in the way of price reductions. More than 500 Tailor-made buits and as many Dress and Walking Skirts—the most remarkable reductions in our history. Every Suit, Skirt and Costume in our store included-none reserved.

To those who are planning a summer trip this is an exceptional opportunity. In many cases you save one-half. We announce but a few of the many genuine bargains for this week. If your price does not appear in the list, come



\$10.00 TAILOR-MADE SUITS. At this price you may choose from about 100 Suits—Cheviots, Venetians and fancy mixtures-made in the new blouse effects, with long or short skirts, neatly tailored and trimmed-not one in the lot that sold for less than \$18.00 or \$20.00.

\$16.50 Another 100 or 125 Suits in a great variety of shapes and styles, made from Etamines, Broadcloths, Cheviots and Men's-wear Mixtures. Best of tailoring and trimming. Regular \$25.00 values.

\$23.50 FOR SUITS THAT SOLD AT \$30.00 AND \$32.50 in imported Etamines, fine Broadcloths, Cheviots and Scotch Mixtures, some silk lined throughout. More than 200 to select from at this price.

\$25.00, \$27.00, \$32.50 At these prices your choice from a lot of high-grade novelties-exclusive creations, every one different-Suits that sold up to\$47.50

Your choice of any Suit in our house. This includes all high-art novelties in Etamines, Voile and other fine imported materials, many of them having sold up to \$85.00.

Dress Skirts and Walking Skirts

7 for Black Cheviot Dress Skirts, tailored; regular \$7.50 value. for new Walking Skirts, made in fancy weaves-the very cor-

Special lot of Etamines. Cheviots, and Broadcloths: royal, navy, black, tan and brown-strictly graceful, every one a new model and worth one-third more.

High-Class We have too many of these beautiful novelties in Voile, Dress Skirts Etamine and fine Broadcloths -models that can only be found in a BESTEN & LANGEN creation. Regular C4 \$25.00 and \$27.50 values. June sale price,

been most successful. To avoid such loss,

observe the following precautions: Pre-

pare the spinning place in time; arrange it

so that the worms may regularly mount

and have abundant room; have it well made,

yet economical, and regulate the heat and

"Any convenient dry, bushy brush, odor-

less and free from gum, will serve to con-

available, bundles of straw or shavings, or

finely split up wood may be substituted.

The best and most economical arrangement

is small bundles of brush or straw placed

upright between the feeding shelves, in

are equally developed, in thirty or forty

hours they will be shut up in their cocoons

The few that remain behind should be

placed elsewhere; fed with fresh leaf or

clean beds, they will soon catch up with the

"The department will send out full and

complete directions before the shipment of

the worms, in order that those who wil

handle them may make the best of the

proposition and the department may get

WAR ON MOSQUITOES.

Destroyed.

there is in men, concerning the places in

domestic, in the sense that they live

which they like best to live. A few are

by preference with man and about his habi-

tations; but many are strictly sylvan and

do not molest him unless he runs deliber-

ately into their way. A very few have never

been known to to bite under any provoca-

tion, while others need no urging whatever

and appear to be literally bloodthirsty. Most

of them are home bodies, straying little or

not at all from the immediate surroundings

of the point where they first reached the

adult stage, while others travel many miles

and supply regions where none are native.

This argues quite a variety of mosquitoes,

and, as a matter of fact, it is a poor local-

ity that cannot turn out twenty or more

species of the pest. It is the failure to real-

ize this point-the tendency to consider that

all mosquitoes are alike and equally pestif-

erous-that is responsible for unsatisfactory

results among mosquito crusades. What

benefit can be expected from local work

when the dominant mosquito breeds twenty

or more miles away, and what good does it do to oil ponds and streams unless we know

We may say with certainty that no mos-

quito thus far known can develop without

water enough to breed in; but we cannot

say that in all waters mosquitoes will

thrive. In fact, we are now learning that

there are many swamp, areas, once sup-

posed to be prolific producers of the insects.

in which practically none at al! develops. We have also learned that the ugly looking

pools and ponds covered with green duck-

weed are always "safe," because no larva

can exist where it cannot freely come to the

surface; and we know that the great areas

covered by "cat-tails" are also harmless from the mosquito standpoint, though the

We have thus narrowed the problem ma-

reasons for this are not yet clear.

that mosquitoes breed in them?

Insects' Breeding Places Should

the benefit of the experiments."

There is a difference in

struct the spinning place; or, if such is no

ventilate the room.

TWO STORES Indianapolis Louisville

回免於禁業業務的推免禁免禁免禁免禁免禁免禁務等

terially, and can say that, in general, mos-

quitoes either breed close to the places

where they occur in numbers, or that they

In the Eastern United States there is only

ne species-the salt marsh mosquito-of

which it is positively known that it travels

great distances. Any point between twenty

able to invasion by this species, though at

the latter distance their occurrence is only

occasional and their stay usually short. In

low grade. Though the mosquito larva is

strictly aquatic, it depends upon getting its

air supply from above the surface through

a short tube at its ana extremity. If the

surface is coated with kerosene, access to the air is barred, except at the cost of a

dose of oil, and there is for the unfortunate

wriggler only a choice of deaths; it either

stifles for lack of air or it is poisoned by the

kerosene which gets into its breathing system. The method is a good one, and abso-

the applications must be repeated at short

intervals. A better method, therefore, is to destroy the breeding places altogether, so

as to get a permanent result. A little grad-

ing and filling here and there, to get rid of depressions that fill with the rains, a ditch

or two to drain a low place, and local ex-

emption may often be gained. Water bar-

City-Pred Farmers-A Prophecy.

Roy E. Downer, in June Booklovers' Maga-

For years the country boys have been de-serting the farms for the village, the town

boys have been winning success in the cities

and the city boys have been making their mark in the metropolis. The process, how-

ever, threatens to leave the farm without

creases, the tillers of the soil become fewer

The worker, somehow; does not put the spirit into his tasks that the eight-hour-

day man in town exhibits. The city boy

grows up in an atmosphere of hustle. With

is ability to make every moment count the

city-bred man may get out of a farm im-

measurably more than the average rura

resident. Agricultural schools and a busi-

ness instinct and training are not bad sub-

stitutes for farm breeding; and it will not

be surprising if the next few years witness an exodus of city-bred workmen, filled with

spirit and speed, to the districts which produce the original matter for all the break-

Beloved Landmark Gone.

The destruction of the Ferris wheel brings

sorrow to many a far North Sider, who has

earned to love that dear old landmark

Many a cold and stormy night, when the cable has broken down and he is hoofing i

ancomplainingly to his own fireside, his

heart has been warmed and his spirit

cheered by that grand monument of hope, stretching out his arms and welcoming him

to its nearing presence-incidentally putting

him on the right track when such service

is needed. For years it has been a beacon light of comfort, and its disappearance will

Song of Armenian Shepherd.

neeling at my frugal board, treak the bread and bless the Lord.

All the day, afar from me, They have wandered, wild and free; All the day I followed still. Rock to rock and hill to hill.

Calling down the gorges deep,
"Come ye back, my wandering sheep!"
Till at eve I brought them home,
Safe in fold, no more they roam!
Lord, do thus much for me and all,

One by one the stars arise In the meadows of the skies; One by one, all white and still,

Now I lay my crook away,

oil is over with the day:

And make us blest, And send us rest,

At this and every evenfall!

Chicago Post.

be deeply mourned.

its workmen. As the urban population, which must be fed from the farm's in-

throughout the country.

and forty miles from a marshy coast is l

come in like a thief in the night from shore

On all fine imported Costumes, There are many exquisite creations in Voile, Etamine, Crepe de Chene and hand-painted Mousseline. Your choice, ONF-THIRD OFF.

Shirtwaists and Wash Suits

In connection with this Suit clearance we have arranged for a remarkable showing of new arrivals in Shirtwaists and Wash Dresses. The values offered will certainly result in sensational selling, so come with your expectations high.

You can save about one-third by having your fur alterations made during the summer

TWO STORES

Indianapolis Louisville

COKE DANDRUFF CURE

the highlands at points away from the coast, and even in cities, towns and villages near the shore, the presence of any considerable number of mosquitoes continuing and Hair Tonic steadily through the season indicates the existence of some local breeding place; and such breeding places may occur even in our Grows Hair, A forgotten bucket of water in the cellar or just outside will serve to develop hun-Keeps the Scalp dreds; a rain barrel is good for thousands per week unless securely covered, and any Healthy. vessel, even a tin can, in which water remains continuously for more than a week

may serve as a source of supply. It must be Indorsed and Sold by realized that no pool is too insignificant to be utilized by a female mosquito who has a Barbers, Hair Dressers batch of eggs to be placed. and Druggists To make any campaign entirely effective, all breeding places must be dealt with; and everywhere for this purpose there is no more effective destructive agency than kerosene oil of a

COMPANY.

in \$1 and 50c Bottles.

A. R. Bremer Co., Chicago. Trade supplied by A. KIEFER DRUG

TT'S GIBSON'S turn to sell you a Bicycle this year. Rumsey Bicycles,

\$25.00 and they are guaranteed.

rels and imperfectly closed cisterns may be kept quite safe by placing in them a few CECIL E. GIBSON little fish of almost any species; gold fish will do, or the little minnows that may be found in almost every stream or pond 116 East Ohio Street.

BURFORD INDIANAPOLIS ENGRAVER OF **WEDDING INVITATIONS** CALLING AND AT HOME CARDS SOCIETY STATIONERY

in number and poorer in quality. Those who remain to care for the crops have one fault which the city dweller is quick to notice. Garland Stoves and Ranges COMPLETE ASSORTMENT

> WILLIG'S FURNITURE STORE 141 West Washington Street.

> > EDUCATIONAL.

Five times largest in this state; second largest in the world; half rate for short time to make it H. D. Vories, Ex-State Supt. Public Instrn., Pres.

The Oldest and Most Successful Business Teach ing Institution in the World. Indianapolis

Over thirty thousand students and graduates now in high positions. Special Summer E. J. HEEB, President, When Building.

Indianapolis Conservatory of Music. EDGAR M. CAWLEY, Director. 500 North Illinois Street, Indianapolis, Ind Day as well as boarding students may enter at any time throughout the entire year.

Spring term opens Tuesday, April 21, 1908.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE.

V. H. LOCKWOOD Patent and Trade-Mark Lawyer

415, 418 Lemcke Building, Indianapolis. Ind SEALS, STENCILS AND STAMPS.